

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	IS&R	L1	2	((("5572370") or ("5639424"))).PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:42
2	BRS	L2	1	"2041290".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:25
3	BRS	L3	1	"2899046".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:25
4	BRS	L4	1	"4333908".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:25
5	BRS	L5	1	"4976923".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:26
6	BRS	L6	1	"5062697".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:26
7	BRS	L7	1	"5149501".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:27
8	BRS	L8	1	"5429804".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:27
9	BRS	L9	1	"3582181".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:28
10	BRS	L10	1	"4815835".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:29
11	BRS	L11	1	"4847206".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:29
12	BRS	L12	1298	359/801-804,379,381,385,390 ,398.ccls.	USPAT	2003/11/25 11:50
13	BRS	L13	5	5572370.uref.	USPAT	2003/11/25 11:56
14	BRS	L14	162	600/551.ccls.	USPAT	2003/11/25 12:01
15	BRS	L15	57	436/906.ccls.	USPAT	2003/11/25 12:01
16	BRS	L16	122	microscope with(portable or pocket or fertility or miniature or mini)	DERWEN T	2003/11/25 12:39
17	BRS	L17	3	weissmahr.in.	DERWEN T	2003/11/25 12:39

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:00:24 ON 25 NOV 2003)  
FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 08:00:33 ON 25 NOV 2003  
E WEISSMAHR J/AU  
L1 6 S E4-5  
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:02:03 ON 25 NOV 2003  
E WEISSMAHR J/AU  
L2 1 S E4  
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:02:41 ON 25 NOV 2003  
E WEISSMAHR J/AU  
FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 08:03:17 ON 25 NOV 2003  
L3 98 S SALIVA AND(OVULAT? OR FERN? OR CRYSTAL?)(4A)(DETECT? OR DETERMIN? OR  
MEASUR? OR MONITOR? OR OBSERV? OR ASSAY? OR ANALY? OR TEST? OR ACCESS?  
OR ESTIMAT? OR INVESTIGAT? OR EVALUAT? OR SENSE# OR SENSING OR PROBE#  
OR PROBING OR EXAMIN? OR PREDICT? OR CHECK? OR STUDY OR STUDI## OR  
CHARACTERI?)  
L4 80 S L3 NOT PY>1999  
L5 6 S L3 NOT L4 AND PATENT/DT  
L6 3 S L5 AND MICROSC?  
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:12:06 ON 25 NOV 2003  
L7 54 S L4  
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:13:14 ON 25 NOV 2003  
L8 92 S L4  
FILE 'CA, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:14:33 ON 25 NOV 2003  
L9 170 DUP REM L4 L6 L7 L8 (59 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib,ab 1-170 19

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 1999002513 MEDLINE  
TI **Saliva test as ovulation predictor.**  
AU Braat D D; Smeenk J M; Manger A P; Thomas C M; Veersema S; Merkus J M  
SO LANCET, (1998 Oct 17) 352 (9136) 1283-4.

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 1998338627 MEDLINE  
TI Evaluation of the Lady Free Biotester in determining the fertile period.  
AU Fehring R J; Gaska N  
CS Marquette University College of Nursing, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881, USA.  
SO CONTRACEPTION, (1998 May) 57 (5) 325-8.  
AB Small hand-held microscopes have been developed for self-observation of  
salivary **ferning** patterns to **detect** the fertile time of a woman's menstrual  
cycle. The purpose of this study was to evaluate one such microscope, the  
Lady Free Biotester, by comparing it with the self-observation of cervical-  
vaginal mucus and with the self-detection of luteinizing hormone (LH) in the  
urine. Twelve natural family planning teachers (average age 34.6 years)  
observed their cervical-vaginal mucus, tested their urine for LH, and  
observed salivary and cervical-vaginal mucus **ferning** patterns (with the Lady  
Free Biotester) for two menstrual cycles. Data indicated that there was a  
strong correlation between the LH in the urine and the peak in self-**observed**  
cervical-vaginal mucus **ferning** ( $r = 0.99$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and salivary  
**ferning** ( $r = 0.98$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). However, it was difficult to assess the  
beginning and end of the fertile time based on the salivary **ferning**  
patterns. Further **testing** of salivary **ferning** patterns is recommended  
before widespread use of these devices for family planning. Several small,  
hand-held microscopes have been developed and marketed for self-**observation**  
of **ferning** patterns in either **saliva** or cervical-vaginal mucus to detect the

*Adonis*

fertile period of a woman's menstrual cycle. This study evaluated the Lady Free Biotester microscope, which **detects** salivary **ferning** patterns, by comparing its performance with that of self-observation of cervical-vaginal mucus through the Creighton model vaginal discharge recording system and self-detection of luteinizing hormone (LH) in urine with an OvuQuick kit. 12 US natural family planning teachers (mean age, 36.7 years) practiced all three methods for two menstrual cycles. There was a strong correlation between urinary LH and the peak **observed** in cervical-vaginal mucus **ferning** ( $r = 0.99$ ;  $p 0.001$ ) and salivary **ferning** ( $r = 0.98$ ;  $p 0.001$ ). However, there was no discernible beginning or end to fertility as determined by salivary or cervical-vaginal **ferning**. In many cases, **ferning** days were found throughout the cycle. Until more definitive **tests** with salivary **ferning** patterns are conducted, it is recommended that the hand-held microscopes be used only in connection with other tested markers of fertility.

- L9 ANSWER 20 OF 170 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 AN 126:183497 CA  
 TI Minimicroscope for **crystal detection** in **saliva** for **ovulation prediction**  
 IN Stamencovic, Dragomir  
 PA Optix Vertriebsgesellschaft Mbh, Germany  
 SO Ger. Offen., 4 pp.  
 PI DE 19531819 A1 19970227 DE 1995-19531819 19950815  
 PRAI DE 1995-19531819 19950815  
 AB A minimicroscope is disclosed as a diagnostic aid for the **prediction of ovulation by detecting fernlike crystals**, which are known to appear before ovulation occurs, in a sample of dry **saliva**. The device consists of a radiation source (e.g., LED) attached to a housing that contains a battery, a transparent microscope slide (glass or plastic) connected to a slide holder, and an ocular. The slide holder, which is bowl shaped, has an opening over which a slide is fastened. The ocular and the slide holder form a unit that is inserted into one end of a sleeve made of, e.g., plastic, and the radiation source with its battery-contg. housing is inserted into the other end. The sleeve contg. the above-described components then is inserted into a removable cover that has the dimensions and shape of a lipstick cover to protect the microscope between uses.
- L9 ANSWER 21 OF 170 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 2002:67618 BIOSIS  
 TI Instrument for measuring **saliva viscoelasticity to determine female ovulation time**.  
 AU Kosasky, H. J. [Inventor]  
 CS 25 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167, USA  
 PI US 5640968 June 24, 1997  
 SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (June 24, 1997) Vol. 1199, No. 4, pp. 2396-2397. print.
- L9 ANSWER 25 OF 170 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 AN 127:62629 CA  
 TI Biomedical lab on glass slide for crystalloptic diagnostics: high technology  
 AU Berg, D.B.; Mints, R.I.  
 CS Applied Biophysics Laboratory, Urals State Technical University, Yekaterinburg, 620002, Russia  
 SO Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (1997), 2982(Optical Diagnostics of Biological Fluids and Advanced Techniques in Analytical Cytology), 239-245  
 AB A review, with 10 refs. The unique **analytic** potential of biofluids

crystallooptic diagnostics (COD) is detd. by visualization of aggregation properties and mol. biofluid organization, that reflect an important information about functional state of sep. systems as well as about the physiol. status of the whole organism (crystalloinformation). Extn., visualization and processing of the diagnostic information are supplied by the smart-technol. COD techniques experience in studies of bile, urine, liquor, tear, saliva, blood and other biol. fluids is generalized: crystallooptic diagnosticums are the pool of anal. system "Mesotest". Combining of biofluids COD with the modern computer technologies transfer such methods into the category of intellectual prompts.

L9 ANSWER 31 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN

AN 97450056 MEDLINE

TI A comparison of the ovulation method with the CUE ovulation predictor in determining the fertile period.

AU Fehring R J

CS Marquette University College of Nursing Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-1881, USA.

SO JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF NURSE PRACTITIONERS, (1996 Oct) 8 (10) 461-6.

AB The purpose of this study was to compare the CUE Ovulation Predictor with the ovulation method in determining the fertile period. Eleven regularly ovulating women measured their salivary and vaginal electrical resistance (ER) with the CUE, observed their cervical-vaginal mucus, and measured their urine for a luteinizing hormone (LH) surge on a daily basis. Data from 21 menstrual cycles showed no statistical difference ( $T = 0.33$ ,  $p = 0.63$ ) between the CUE fertile period, which ranged from 5 to 10 days (mean = 6.7 days,  $SD = 1.6$ ), and the fertile period of the ovulation method, which ranged from 4 to 9 days (mean = 6.5 days,  $SD = 2.0$ ). The CUE has potential as an adjunctive device in the learning and use of natural family planning methods.

L9 ANSWER 45 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN

AN 94197039 MEDLINE

TI A new diagnostic aid for natural family planning.

AU Barbato M; Pandolfi A; Guida M

CS Centro Ambrosiano Metodi Naturali, Milano, Italy.

SO ADVANCES IN CONTRACEPTION, (1993 Dec) 9 (4) 335-40.

AB INTRODUCTION: We have studied the use-effectiveness of salivary ferning as a diagnostic testing aid to natural family planning. We used PG/53, a pocket microscope. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Use of natural family planning methods was studied in 32 women who used the new technology PG/53 to detect the fertile period. By this means the women observed their menstrual cycles and other markers of fertility, such as basal body temperature and appearance of cervical mucus. RESULTS: Of the 32 women participating in this research, 28 women had a good salivary test with positive ferning by the microscope in the same period as other markers of fertility. In 4 cycles the ferning was uninterpretable as there was no correspondence with the cycle phase. Ferning began 1-2 days before cervical mucus appearance, and lasted a mean of 6.2 days. Ferning occurred, on average, 7.2 days before the first day of temperature shift. CONCLUSIONS: There is a direct correlation between salivary ferning and fertile period. Salivary ferning may be used as a new parameter to aid women to detect the fertile period in combination with other symptothermal methods of ovulation detection. We now need further research in order to improve the use-effectiveness of salivary ferning.

L9 ANSWER 50 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN

AN 93008339 MEDLINE

TI [Determination of the fertile period during the menstrual cycle in women by monitoring changes in **crystallization of saliva** with the PC2000 IMPCON minimicroscope]. Urceni fertitniho obdobi v menstnuacnim cyklu zeny sledovanim zmen krystalizace slin pomoci minimikroskopu PC 2000 IMPCON.

AU Rotta L; Matechova E; Cerny M; Pelak Z

CS Klinika porodnictvi, gynekologie dospelych a deti, 2. LF UK, Praha.

SO CESKOSLOVENSKA GYNEKOLOGIE, (1992 Sep) 57 (7) 340-52.

LA Czech

AB The authors tested the possibility of assessment of fertile and infertile days during the menstrual cycle by **investigating the crystallization of saliva** by means of a minimicroscope PC 2000 IMPCON. They followed up for five months a total of 58 women where they assessed by a combination of at least three classical **examination methods ovulatory** and anovulatory cycles. They monitored a total of 120 cycles and examined 1649 specimens of **saliva**. Some women had to be eliminated on account of virosis during a flu epidemic (a total of 11 cycles). During the periovulatory period the authors recorded in ovulatory cycles the foreseen crystalline structures in **saliva** in 78.57%. In anovulatory cycles agreement between the expected character of the **saliva** specimen and anovulation was found in 84% of the examined cycles. In addition to structures suggesting fertile or infertile days, the authors identified also intermediary types. In the discussion the authors analyze various aspects as regards evaluation of the correlation between salivary and serum levels of gonadotropins and ovarian steroids. They evaluate physical and chemical changes of **saliva** and vaginal secretion and discuss the problem of crystallization of the **saliva** during the menstrual cycle. Based on their findings, when testing the minimicroscope PC 2000, they supplement the list of factors with influence the results of examinations. They consider PC 2000 a suitable modern equipment which extends the range of contraceptives and at the same time helps to assess the optimal time for conception in planned pregnancies.

L9 ANSWER 60 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN

AN 90350775 MEDLINE

TI **Ovulation prediction** from cyclic changes in salivary electrical conductivity.

AU Loewit K; Hoppichler F; Ledermuller G; Widhalm G

SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY, (1990 Aug) 163 (2) 708-10.

L9 ANSWER 68 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN

AN 89201711 MEDLINE

TI **Ovulation prediction** by monitoring salivary and vaginal electrical resistance with the **PEAK Ovulation Predictor**.

AU Jacobs M H; Blasco L; Sondheimer S J

CS Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

SO OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY, (1989 May) 73 (5 Pt 1) 817-22.

AB We investigated the ability of the **PEAK Ovulation Predictor** to predict the expected date of **ovulation** in 21 infertile, spontaneously ovulating women. A nonsignificant correlation ( $R = 0.15$ ;  $P = .51$ ) existed between the **predicted date of ovulation** and the day of the serum LH peak. A moderately strong correlation ( $R = 0.61$ ;  $P$  less than .01) was observed between the day of the salivary electrical resistance peak and that of the serum LH peak. However, the serum LH peak occurred between 4-9 days after an identified peak in salivary electrical resistance. Twice-daily urine LH testing correlated strongly with both the serum LH peak ( $R = 0.93$ ;  $P = .0001$ ) and the ultrasound-detected day of **ovulation** ( $R = 0.81$ ;  $P = .0001$ ). A statistically significant peak in the mean salivary or vaginal electrical resistance on a particular day relative to the day of the serum LH peak

could not be demonstrated. When identified, the nadir in vaginal electrical resistance occurred no earlier than 2 days before the serum LH peak and thus may mark the endpoint of the fertile period for natural family planning methods. We conclude that, whereas the PEAK Ovulation Predictor is of little value in accurately predicting ovulation, measurements of salivary and vaginal electrical resistance may be helpful in timing inseminations. However, for detection of the serum LH surge, twice-daily urine LH testing demonstrated a stronger correlation and narrower frequency distribution than did those determinations based on electrical resistance.

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STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 08:15:34 ON 25 NOV 2003

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:18:25 ON 25 NOV 2003)

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 09:18:35 ON 25 NOV 2003

L1 1333 S SALIVA? AND (OVULAT? OR FERTIL? OR OVARY OR OVARI? OR CONTRACEPT? OR  
FAMILY PLAN?)  
L2 5 S L1 AND(FERN? OR CRYSTAL?)(10A)(DETECT? OR DETERMIN? OR MEASUR? OR  
MONITOR? OR OBSERV? OR ASSAY? OR ANALY? OR TEST? OR ACCESS? OR ESTIMAT?  
OR INVESTIGAT? OR EVALUAT? OR SENSE# OR SENSING OR PROBE# OR PROBING OR  
EXAMIN? OR PREDICT? OR CHECK? OR STUDY OR STUDI## OR CHARACTERI?)  
L3 31 S L1 AND(MICROSCO? OR MINIMICROSCO?)  
L4 239 S SALIVA AND PREGNAN? NOT L1  
L5 0 S L4 AND(FERN? OR CRYSTAL?)(10A)(DETECT? OR DETERMIN? OR MEASUR? OR  
MONITOR? OR OBSERV? OR ASSAY? OR ANALY? OR TEST? OR ACCESS? OR ESTIMAT?  
OR INVESTIGAT? OR EVALUAT? OR SENSE# OR SENSING OR PROBE# OR PROBING OR  
EXAMIN? OR PREDICT? OR CHECK? OR STUDY OR STUDI## OR CHARACTERI?)  
L6 2 S L4 AND(MICROSCO? OR MINIMICROSCO?)  
L7 37 S L2-3,L5-6  
L8 31 S L7 NOT PY>1999  
L9 105 S (MICROSCO? OR MINIMICROSCO?)(L)PETAL  
L10 0 S (MICROSCO? OR MINIMICROSCO?)(L)PETAL(5A)(SLIDE OR INSERT)  
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:32:42 ON 25 NOV 2003  
L11 53 S L8  
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:34:42 ON 25 NOV 2003  
L12 54 S L8  
FILE 'CA, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:36:11 ON 25 NOV 2003  
L13 104 DUP REM L8 L11 L12 (34 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib,ab 1-104 113

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 104 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
AN 126:248555 CA  
TI Magnifier for examination of dried saliva tissue  
IN Tsuru, Sumiaki; Kaneko, Toshuki  
PA Besutekusu Kk, Japan; Iisutan Opuchikaru Koohoreisho  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.  
PI JP 09054084 A2 19970225 JP 1995-230773 19950815  
JP 2757301 B2 19980525  
PRAI JP 1995-230773 19950815  
AB Disclosed is a magnifier specifically useful for examn. of salivary tissue  
to monitor the maturity of female egg and the chance of fertilization and  
pregnancy. Diagrams of the magnifier are presented.  
L13 ANSWER 12 OF 104 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
AN 125:137214 CA

TI Microscopic saliva analysis for predicting possibility of become pregnant  
IN Tsuru, Sumiaki  
PA Besutekusu Kk, Japan; Iisutan Opuchikaru Koohoreisho  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
PI JP 08145992 A2 19960607 JP 1994-308242 19941117  
PRAI JP 1994-308242 19941117  
AB The disclosed method comprises smearing sample **saliva** on a plate or slide,  
and **microscopically** observing the pattern of the **saliva** sample to det. the  
stage of menstrual cycle and to predict the possibility of become pregnant.

=> log y

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:37:06 ON 25 NOV 2003